श्री सभापति : ये कह रहे हैं की ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग में बच्चों को कैरियर के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है उसके बारे में आप क्या करेंगे ? आप होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास खबर भेज देंगे ।

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा : महोदय, चूंकि यह मूल प्रश्न "प्लाइट आफ वर्किंग चाइल्ड" से संबंधित है इसलिए मैं उन्हीं के बारे में पूछना चाहूंगी । महोदय, आंकड़ों के हिसाब से लगभग 18 करोड़ बच्चे इस देश में बाल श्रमिक हैं और इसमें भी काफी संख्या लड़कियों की है । जो बच्चे बाल श्रमिक होते हैं उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार होता है, यह तो है ही लेकिन लड़कियों के साथ जो अन्याय अत्याचार और दुर्व्यवहार होता है उसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है । तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जब कि यह (SAARC YEAR OF GIRL CHILD) सार्क गर्ल चाइल्ड ईयर है और कल ही हमने सिक्का जारी किया है, तो क्या इस वर्ष में हमारे देश में बालिका श्रमिकों के कल्याण हेतु कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम सरकार अपनाएगी ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस बारे में हम मंत्रालय की ओर से बैठक कर रहे हैं और इस सार्क गर्ल चाइल्ड ईयर में क्या-क्या कार्यक्रम चलाए जा सकते हैं, उसके बारे में भी विचार कर रहे हैं । लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि जहां तक बालिका श्रमिकों का सवाल है तो उनके बारे में यही कहा जा सकता है कि उनके साथ शोषण न हो, मजदूरी उतनी ही मिले ।

श्री सभापति : उनका कहना है कि बालिका श्रमिकों के साथ शोषण अधिक होता है, कई तरह का होता है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस बारे में जब भी शिकायतें आती हैं, हम उनके बारे में कार्यवाही करते हैं ।

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा : सरकार का जवाब बहुत अच्छा नहीं रहा ।

श्री सभापति: वह विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखेंगे, और क्या करेंगे ?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: My question to the hon. Minister is about the employment of children in hazardous industries in many parts of the country and more specifically in Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu where children are employed in fire-works industries, in manufacture of matches and in other hazardous industries. Even in the child labour policy we do not make any regulations for banning of employment of children in hazardous industries. Will the Minister consider banning of employment of children in all hazardous industries in the near future ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने खतरनाक इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में जो बात कही है तो मैं इस संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं कि खतरनाक इण्डस्ट्रीज पर टोटल बैन है, चाहे प्राइवेट हो चाहे गवर्नमेंट की हो । गवर्नमेंट की तो नहीं हो सकती है । जहां तक रेगुलेशन का सवाल है, तो उन बच्चों के बारे में हम कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चला रहे हैं । अभी हम इस स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि यह कह सकें कि कोई बच्चा काम नहीं करेगा क्योंकि किसी का बाप बीमार है, किसी की मां बीमार है और अगर ऐसी स्थिति में वह चाय की दूकान पर बैठता है या कोई और काम करता है तो हम उसको तब तक नहीं रोक सकते हैं जब तक कि हम उसके माता-पिता के लिए आल्टरनेटिव काम की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते । जो खतरनाक उद्योगों की बात आपने कही है, तो इन पर टोटल बैन है ।

Allotment of Flats under the HUDCO Scheme

*424. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA have allotted flats under the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) Scheme during the first quarter of 1990;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the flats allotted were left out and the DDA have not so far issued the demand-cum-allotment letters in respect of such flats, particularly in the Dilshad Garden area;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons for the delay in this regard; and

(d) by when the demand-cum-allotment letters are likely to be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Draw of lots held in March, 1990 was for 14,916 newly built flats and 783 left out flats in various colonies, including Dilshad Garden. The issue of allotment letters in case of left out flats was delayed pending completion of the process of updating of their price. This has since been completed in over two-thirds of the cases and will be completed in the remaining cases shortly. DDA has already started sending the demand letters.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Before I ask my supplementary, I just want to have a clarification from the Minister. In case of 14,916 flats, have the allotment letters been issued ? Do we understand that ? Because the reply says, two-thirds of the "left out flats". That means out of 783, two-thirds have been cleared. But what about the 14,916 flats ? Have the allotment letters been issued ?

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jayanthi Natarajan) in the Chair.]

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Yes, they are being issued. They have started issuing.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Madam, my first supplementary is, as you know, housing is a great problem and DDA is the main body looking after housing in Delhi. Umpteen times, DDA has been discussed in the House and I thought after Mr. Maran took over, there will be spring cleaning of DDA with a view to seeing that better houses are built faster allotments are made and the quantity of houses is increased. I would like to know from Government, for the year 1990-91, what is the total number of flats/tenements under the HUDCO scheme and otherwise which DDA proposes to build under the Self Financing Scheme and other schemes ? What is the total number of flats and also what is the total number of flats lying vacant today either for want of allotment or because of some other procedural problems ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Regarding total backlog and DDA's plans for construction of flats during the next four years, I would say that the backlog as of date is as follows : New Pattern Scheme, 1979—71,959; Self Financing Scheme—25,151. Ambedkar Avas Yojna—20,000. So 1,17,110 are in the backlog.

And DDA's plan to build are : in the year 1990-91—12,600; in the year 1991-92 —19,000; 1992-93—26,000; 1993-94—26,500. Thereby we will build about 84,100 houses by 1993-94. So during the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan, DDA will abolish the backlog by constructing more houses.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Madam, the Minister has given a projection for the next four years. The fallacy in this is that in the next four years, there will also be further applicants. So the backlog would not disappear. By 1993-94, you will be clearing the present backlog.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair)

In Delhi, we all know, Sir, that there are so many private builders who are making a fortune out of real estate. DDA is a Government body. Certainly Government is not short of resources. I can understand the resource crunch, but in cities like Bombay and Delhi, surely the Government itself can think of a mechanism, the DDA itself can think of a mechanism where you make money out of the richer sections and provide tenements to the poorer sections. Whatever the private builders are doing, the DDA can do and do on a much larger scale at less cost. I would like to know whether there is any plan for the DDA to reorient its functioning, because the way the DDA is going on—the quality of material is bad, the houses start leaking before the occupants occupy them—all the problems of the DDA are well known. In fact, Sir, I want an assurance from the Government that there will be a total revamping of the DDA. Sir, you were not

here when I pointed out the problem. In a city like Delhi, resources can't be a constraint. Money is seen floating round the place. All the private builders are making a fortune out of this. The DDA is a Government body and land is available with the Government. About resources, if you start the booking you get resources from the people themselves. Have self-finance schemes, higher income group schemes. Let us take money from the rich, use it for tenements for the poor, give them good quality construction—not only clear the backlog. In fact, today 1,17,000 applicants are there. More are not applying because applicants are standing in the queue for ten years. Surely, the total requirement in Delhi is much more than that. So, whether the Government has a plan, any sort of long-term perspective in this regard, is the question.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Sir, the honourable Member has raised the question that the DDA should be reoriented. Sir, there is no doubt about it. Everyone will agree with the idea that DDA should be reformed.

Sir, the DDA was started with the specific purpose of formulating and monitoring the Master Plan for Delhi but, over the years, it has acquired several functions. For example, now the DDA is doing slum improvement; they are running lotteries, they are maintaining the inter-State bus terminus, and they are running three dairy colonies. Because of these things, the DDA has strayed away from the core function of implementing and monitoring the Master Plan.

Sir, several committees have gone into it. The Estimates Committee has given a suggestion that DDA's functions should be trifurcated. Very recently, the Balakrishnan Committee also has given the opinion that DDA should be divested of other minor functions except the core function of the Master Plan and something else. For example, the DDA is doing the Housing Board work; the DDA is doing the Slum Clearance Wing work. In all the States it is being done by separate autonomous corporations, but the DDA has taken upon itself all these things. And, whenever these things are taken up, then the question of political reorganization of Delhi comes up. Therefore, Sir, this has been postponed. Naturally, we have to take a second look at it so that the DDA could function very efficiently.

Sir, the honourable Member has raised another question, whether we have a long-term plan regarding housing in Delhi. The answer is yes. The Perspective Planning Wing of the DDA and the Working Group, taking the projection of 106 lakhs of population by 1995, has drawn up a plan for housing in Delhi in the sense that, at present, the housing shortage is about 4.5 lakh dwelling units and, at the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan we hope that the population will be 106 lakhs and the housing need will be about 8.25 lakhs, that is, including natural growth plus migration and all those things. So, we may require 8.25 lakh housing units. Therefore, they are drawing up the plan.

Sir, the honourable Member has also raised the issue as to why the DDA alone should shoulder the burden of this housing scheme. He is perfectly right. Now we have formulated that, hereafter, 40 per cent of the land will be given to cooperative group housing societies. So, that land will be allotted; 40 per cent of the burden will be less and the remaining 60 per cent alone will be with the DDA and other agencies. Therefore, that kind of resource crunch won't be there regarding Delhi because people have money.

Not only this, Sir. In this country the very strange thing is that about 85 to 90 per cent of the housing is done not by Government or by any institutional financing agencies. It is done by the people themselves. Naturally we will fulfil all these goals during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, subject to the approval of the Planning Commission.

श्री राम नरेश यादव : सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो पर्सपैक्टिव प्लान तैयार किया गया है वह आज की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर, आजकल की जनसंख्या जो बढ़ रही है उसको ध्यान में रखकर, कितने लाख मकानों की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, इसको ध्यान में रखकर किया गया है । मैं यह

जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक दिल्ली में जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले लोग हैं उनमें से कितने लोगों के रहने की व्यवस्था हो चुकी है और 1990-91 जो चल रहा है उसमें कितने लोगों के रहने की व्यवस्था होगी और आठवीं योजना में कितने ऐसे झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए व्यवस्था की जा सकती है ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Sir, even though the question is about some flats in a particular area, I would like to answer the question of the hon. Member. He has asked how many people are living in the J.J. clusters.

Sir, according to our information, about 2.4 lakh families are living in the J.J. clusters, and according to the action plan announced by the Prime Minister on the New Year's Day, we have drawn up a plan. These 2.4 lakh households, families are living in the clusters on the places or on the grounds which are immediately required for the Government projects. So, one-third of them are living there. These lands are required for the Government projects. They will be resettled. For them lands will be given, and for the construction of their own houses loans will be provided.

Another one-third of the population is living on the lands which may be needed, not immediately, but during the course of the Eighth Plan. For them, development arrangements, that is paying of the roads and other civic amenities will be given.

Sir, another one-third are living on the Government lands which may not be needed for any Government projects in the near future. For them tenurial rights will be given and institutional arrangement will be made.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : मन्त्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सेल्फ फाइनेन्सिंग स्कीम 85 के अंतर्गत रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया गया था और 1987 में पूरी पेमेंट कर दी गयी थी मयूर विहार पाकिट-बी के लिए । 1987 में दिल्ली प्रशासन को तो मकान आवंटित कर दिए गए लेकिन बाकी सब लोगों से दो, तीन, चार लाख रुपए की पेमेंट लेकर भी आज तक कब्जा नहीं दिया गया । क्यों नहीं दिया गया एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं और कब तक दे दिया जाएगा और दूसरे जो उन लोगों ने पेमेंट किया है उसका ब्याज भी हजारों में पहुंच गया होगा तो उसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is about Mayur Vihar.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Regarding Mayur Vihar I have no information. I require notice.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Sir, I would like to ask this, through you, of the hon. Minister. There has been a plan from the DDA to develop Papan Kalan in South-West Delhi. It is heard that the plan has been cleared by the DDA, and the land has been acquired by the Government. But I have been told that the International Air Port Authority has objected to it. I would like to know from the Government whether that plan has been cleared or is yet to be cleared.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : The shceme has been drawn. It is one of the biggest projects in Asia. So, it is on.

SHRI M. PALANIYANDI : I want to know whether the Minister will contemplate to reintroduce the industrial houses scheme under which the workers can own houses by getting loans as well as by subsidies.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Sir, we are preparing the Housing Policy. We will consider it. take this suggestion into consideration.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : श्रीमन्, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि डी. डी. ए. को ट्राईफरकेट यानी तीन हिस्सों में बांटेंगे तो यह कब तक हो जाएगा और जो कण्डीशंस हैं डी.डी.ए. की आनरशिप से हटाकर आकुपेंटस को देने के लिए, वह वही रहेंगी या उसमें परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है, यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं।

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I did not say DDA will be trifurcated. There was a suggestion which emanated from the Estimates Committee and subsequently from the Balakrishnan Committee also. Before taking this decision, the question of reorganisation of political set-up of Delhi has to be decided. Naturally, if the Housing Board is set up by the Delhi State law, it would be better. That is the consideration. So, we have to consider this thing first.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The whole thing is under your active consideration.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : It all depends upon the proposed political set-up of Delhi. That is what I have said. If New Delhi becomes a State, we need not enact a law. The proposed set-up may decide about it. That is my contention.

*425. [*The questioner (Shri Debabrata Biswas) was absent. For answer* vide *col* 34-36 infra.]

National Pension Scheme for Aged, Disabled Etc.

*426. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to evolve a National Pension Scheme for the aged, the disabled, the handicapped, the widows and orphans who are destitutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the present schemes if any, on these lines ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The details of Schemes under implementation by the States is given in the Annexures to this question.

[See Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 128.]

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें दो अशुद्धियां हैं जिनकी तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । अब बात यह नहीं है कि बिहार में 30 रु. मासिक मिलते हैं और न ही उत्तर प्रदेश में 30 रु. मिलते हैं । इसको सौ रुपए कर दिया गया है । मंत्री जी को शायद इसकी जानकारी होगी । वे अपने विभाग से पूछें कि उनके विभाग ने ऐसा क्यों किया है, गलत जवाब क्यों दिया है . . . **(व्यवधान)** ।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है उससे भी स्पष्ट है कि बुढ़ापे की पेंशन के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग-अलग उम्र निर्धारित की गई है । लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि सारे राष्ट्र के लिए कोई उम्र निर्धारित की जाए । कवरेज भी कहीं एक परसेंट है तो कहीं 26 परसेंट हो गया है । इस प्रकार की अनियमितता और विचित्र बात है । उसी तरह से जो रकम दी जा रही है वह भी कहीं 30 रु. है और कहीं 100 रु. है और कहीं 60 रु. है। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाने में क्या एतराज है क्योंकि बूढ़े लोग भी बच्चों की तरह राष्ट्र के अंग हैं ? एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है, इसको कृपया साफ किया जाए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति जी, हमने जितना जवाब दिया था उससे हम यह समझ रहे थे कि इसके बाद सप्लीमेन्टरी नहीं उठेगा, लेकिन श्री चतुरानन मिश्र जी ने पूरक प्रश्न पूछ ही दिया । यह जो रेट है यह 1987-88 का है । यह बात उसमें लिखी हुई है । यह लेटेस्ट नहीं है । लेकिन यह बात सही है कि बहुत सारे राज्यों ने इसको एक सौ रुपए की दर से करने का काम किया है । मैंने प्रश्न के जवाब में यह कहा था कि हमारी ऐसी राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई निश्चित तौर पर योजना नहीं है, लेकिन विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें इस दिशा में कार्य कर रही हैं और हमने राज्य सरकारों को लिखा भी है और इस संबंध में दो चीजें हैं । हमने योजना आयोग को लिखा है कि इसको कम से कम एक सौ रुपए प्रति माह कर देना चाहिए दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी